Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1860. VOL. 33, NO. 5.

Poetry.

From the Louisville Journal.

OTHER DAYS.

A dream of the past, confused and dim,
Last night was round my heart,
And I saw again the passing years
Like a vision of love depart;
But the *stranger-star* in its lofty sphere,
With its wing spread eastward bright and clear
Shone like the sun in a brilliant tear.

In the midnight dream once more I saw
The friends of early days;
Friends that I loved before I knew
Life's varied and shadowy ways;
Friends whose hearts were as real and true
To me as the sun to the far off blue,
And I loved this dream confused and dim
As I love the notes of some half-heard hymn.

And I heard again the signing of wind
As it signed long; long, ago,
When it passed through the yellow leaves in fall
Musical, soft and low;
And the raven perched on the same dead limb
With glist'ning eye and neck stretched slim,
Is the same I saw there in those years
When Hope made rainbows o'er our tears.

It seems a long and weary path
To tread the hills of life,
To walk the varied vales of earth
With their pleasures and pains and strife;
But with pleasures now we fain look back,
To the Past life's sunny and shady track,
And dreams of the Past make as sweet a spell
As the music of waves or an ocean shell.

There are none that have never felt the touch
Of sorrow's dark-hued wing,
And there are none but in dark hours
Will to some bright hope cling;
And thus with sorrow, joy and strife,
We pass through the shade and shine of life
Till, like the sun's last ray at even,
Our spirts pass to the far-off heaven.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

AN ESSAY

Read before the Bedford Lyceum, Jan. 14, 1860.

BY DR. C. N. HICKOK.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BEDFORD, Jan. 17th, 1860.

Dr. Hickok, Dear Sir:—

The Bedford Lycum, through their committee, request the favor of a copy of the essay, read by you before that body, on the evening of the 14th inst., for publication, being satisfied, that to render it as popular with the community as it is among the members of said Lyceum, it is only necessary to lay it before them.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
O. H. GAITHER.
T. LYTT. LYON,
J. COMPHER,
Committee.

BEDFORD, Jan. 17, 1860.

Gentlemen:

I herewith send you the paper, you have honored me by asking for,

Yours truly,
C. N. HICKOK.

To O. H. GAITHER, Esq.
Mr. T. L. LYON,
J. COMPHER, M. D.

It was something to have seen the "Father of his country." It is from no weakness, of intellect, neither is it evidence that age has passed again into childhood, that the venerable citizen—the relic of a bygone generation, loves to repeat his oft told memory of the "great and good," and to tell with pride and pleasure of the time when he talked face to face with Washington. It is an honest pride and does honor to the veteran patriot's heart.

The day has come, when he may deem himself fortunate who has seen the "Father of his Country's literature;" when he may not be thought weak nor vain, who rejoices in the honor, that he has conversed with the great analogy of our Washington—our Irving.

Who so unfortunate, that he feels not the riches for the heritage of glory, bequeathed in common to Columbia's sons, by the great leader of our Country's arms, in that strife which humbled our haughty trans-atlantic foe? Shall he be deemed less unfortunate, who sees not, nor appreciates, the honor every American shares, in being the countryman of him, who in the field of literature, has conquered with his immortal pen, and has written there in blazing characters, the answer to the proud European question, "what great author has America produced?" Shall any one so dishonor himself as to say, I am not proud to be the countryman of Washington Irving?

'Tis said that when Irving was three or four years of age, his nurse was one day walking with him, on a street in New York, when she saw Washington, then in the zenith of his glory pass them and enter the shop of an artizan.—She could not resist the wish that the great Washington should see the child. She waited at the door until he was passing out when she said to him "your honor this little boy is called for you." Washington paused, and asked his name; then with solemnity, such as belonged only to him, he laid his hand upon the fair head of the child, and said, "may God Almighty bless the lad." Washington's blessing! What an inheritance! And who shall say that the good man's benediction, followed not the boy—the youth—the man? Who so sceptical as to hazard the opinion, that the benison uttered by him from whose lips never passed a trifling word, was not interwoven in the after life of the happy child, and passed into the fabric of his destiny, as the warp interlaces with the woof?—Who, but He whose Almighty blessing, was invoked upon the boy, can tell how that blessing like a guardian angel, all unseen, led the career of the future man; a career, glorious in the world of letters—in the universe of high and noble thought, as the career of the great man for whom he was named, was sublime and glorious, in the world of arms—in the universe of great and mighty deeds? Who, but He who sees the end from the beginning, could have foreseen how those great stars, in their country's firmament, would, though set in different fields of glory, shine, the Blessed, with a lustre, so much the counterpart of the Blessing? How gloriously pure their light!—Washington, *the hero of many battles;* unstained with one drop of blood in wantonness spilt—Washington, the statesman, the ruler; yet guiltless of the statesman's and the ruler's ambitions and crimes and intrigues. Well might the bard of Britain and of Greece, himself alas, a mighty meteor, flashing, but with baleful light exclaim,

"Where may the wearied eye repose
When gazing on the great,
Where neither guilty glory glows,
Nor despicable state,
Yes, one, the first, the last, the best,
The Cincinnatus of the west,
Whom envy dared not hate,
Bequeathed the name of Washington,
To make man blush, there was but one."

Well merited was the tribute, and how appropriately could it be paraphrased to apply to Irving, *the author of many books.* Who, that has gathered garlands from the fields of secular literature for more than a half century, can produce a record so unstained by any unwholesome thought, as is his. Pure as his own life were his writings; not one thought—did either of his many volumes contain, that dying, he could have wished unwritten. No covertapology for vice; no cavil at truth; no scoff at virtue; no dangerous opinion; no pernicious, demoralizing sentiment, found authorship in him. Others have penned great thoughts; but how often are their great thoughts coupled with the base? Others have written beautiful things, but how often are their beautiful things, stained and shadowed by conceptions of hideous deformity? Full many there are who have written, and the world in frenzy of admiration, has fallen down to worship at the shrine of their transcendent genius; but of how few of them can it be said, "the pearls they gathered from the deeps of the unbounded ocean flood of mind," were pure, as brilliant? From the "Bard of Avon's" pen, not always flowed an uncorrupted stream. The muse of Ayr, not always brought in purity, her strains to him, who struck immortal notes on Scotia's lyre. The harp of him, who waked the plantive melody of Erin, and sang the impassioned lays of Persia and of Araby the Blest, was not always tuned to virtue; and even the King of minstrelsy and of romance—the sage of Abbotsford, regretted, dying, that somethings he had written could not be recalled.

Not so with the author of the "Sketch Book." He *was* great in genius; but it was the simplicity and purity of his character, more than his genius, that drew around him at all times a host of *loving* friends. It was the impartation of that pure and simple character, that gave to his writings their greatest charm. How appropriate that he should be compared to Washington; How deserving of his name; How worthy of his blessing; and how beautiful, and still how wonderful, that after a long career of honor, (to which he was, providentially, by early reverses directed) honor not only in his own land, but world-wide; he should close that career, by linking their two immortal names together, and crown his own fame by recording that of the illustrious man, whose name he bore; and as if to carry the analogy beyond the limit of time, like Washington he laid all his trophies upon the altar of a living faith, and died as he had lived, a "Christian gentleman."

But I have digressed from the intention of this paper. Personal recollections are apt to savor too much of the first person singular:—The *Ego* and *meus*, are generally offensively predominant; yet how otherwise can they be written? I'll make the venture, for I have seen; I have talked with Washington Irving.

I need not tell, how the generous humor of *Diedrick Knickerbocker* charmed me; (they who have read him appreciatively will understand me,) nor how I pored over the "*Sketch Book*," until its author had won my boy heart; (for a boy I first read it, and I'm a boy again when I read it now, and I loved him for his fun first (fun's the big gate to a boy's heart) and then for his pathos) nor how I dreamed in the dream land of "*Sleepy Hollow*," sympathized with, and laughed at *Ichabod Crane*—imagined each thunder shower, that "old *Hendrick Hudson* and his jolly crew," were again at their game of nine pins:—Rejoiced at the escape, poor, hen pecked *Rips Van Winkle's* long nap, gave him, from the tongue of his termagant wife.—Wept at the heart melting story of the "Widow and her son;" nor how my mirthful and my martial spirit ran mad races with each other, at the recital of the valarous deeds of *Hard Koppig Petet* and *Rising the bold*, at the "battle of the Manhattoes:—nor how I wandered in imagination amid the enchantments of the *Alhambra*. Enough to say, I felt as every one feels, who can read his genial, noble heart, mirrored in his books;—I know him in spirit, but I long wished to see *the man*, and my wish was gratified.

During a few days, in the early part of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, I was the guest of a kind New York friend, whose country seat lies adjacent to Irving's Sunnyside. The gentleman to whom I allude, was an intimate associate of Mr. Irving's, since one of his pall bearers. On Sunday, July fourth, I accompanied the family of my friend to service at their place of worship, Christ's Church, Tarrytown, of which both he and Mr. Irving were vestrymen. After the conclusion of the Order of Morning prayer, the venerable rector announced a collection for the poor; and as the vestrymen were waiting on the congregation, for their contributions, the son of my friend directed my attention to one of them, and whispered, "that is Mr. Irving." My eye followed him, as he passed up the aisle and laid the day's gifts, within the chancel, and turned to go to his pew. I was disappointed; not in the face; it was the same handsome, intellectual, thought-beaming countenance, I had seen in his portraits, taken in his manhood's prime; though older, and I thought, touched with a shade of sadness. But my fancy had given him a tall, imposing form, whereas he was not above medium height, slightly bent, and somewhat inclined to corpulency; and his mein was not as I had deemed it, majestic; but humble, though dignified, and I thought beneath the stained light of the sacred place, full of reverence.

When next I saw him, it was in a different scene, on the evening of the fifth there was a festive gathering, and a display of fire works, at the villa of a New York merchant, resident in the neighborhood. The scene was one of gaiety and of grandeur. The palace, (for it is a regal edifice,) stands on a high elevation, over-looking the Hudson. The lawn in front secured a perfect *feu de joie* and in all directions for many miles, on either side of the river for hours, the night was illuminated by rockets and other pygroteenic displays, sent off from the towns and villages and country seats, and to one unaccustomed to such scenes, it seemed the enchantment of fairy land. It was here I had the honor of being presented to Mr. Irving.—He was surrounded upon all sides, the centre of attraction to many anxious to converse with him, and I did little else but look and listen; but, it was something worth, to look and listen there. I shall long remember it, neither shall I soon forget his warm *shake* of the hand, and his cordial good night, as we parted from him to go home.

The next day I visited scenes made classic ground by the touch of his magic pen—the place of Andre's capture, Sleepy Hollow, The old dutch church, with its grave yard and quaint epitaphs;—Roamed over the hills, and bathed in the Tappan Zee, and towards evening of the next, with a friend, strolled over to Sunnyside. As we approached the antique edifice, we observed through the open window, that the family were at dinner: so we continued our walk, though the grounds, and on to the adjoining grounds of Mr. Grinnell and whiled away a half hour, looking at the objects of interest—the beautiful vistas; the rustic bridges, the grotesque statues, the miniature lakes, the mimic waterfalls; and returning, found Mr. Irving with his brother and the ladies of his household—his neices, sitting in the open air on the veranda and beneath the trees. Mr. Irving rose to meet us, and in reply to a remark, that we had taken the liberty of trespassing upon his domain, he said "all, even strangers, feel at liberty to come here, then certainly we should make our friends welcome." Knowing how precious was his time, and how persecuted he was with admiring visitors, we tarried but a little while in common placed conversation, making no reference to the fact, that he had even written a book, for my friend knew, and I had heard, how such allusions annoyed him.

After bidding the family good evening, we lingered on the lawn, to take a last look at the beautiful Tappan Zee, spread out beneath the setting summer's sun, like a lake of molten gold:—once more looked at the old mansion of Sunnyside (immortalized by its great owner as "Wolfert's Roost") with its quaint battlements, and ivy, covered roofs; its arched portal and ancient weathercock; (the same that of yore graced the old "Stadt Haus" at Albany) stopped to view the old English park gateway with its vine covered stone pillars, taking from it as a memento of my visit, a leaf of a scion of the Abbotsford Ivy, brought by Irving from England; and we were beyond the precincts made sacred by the residence and touch of one of America's greatest sons,—certainly her greatest author.

It is past, but I shall not be thought weak nor vain, by those who appreciate the great genius, and great heart of Irving, that I have dwelt with pleasure on the honor I enjoyed, in having pressed his hand, and listened to his voice. That hand is cold; that voice is hushed in death; but that voice will never be silent while fame lasts—that hand has inscribed his among

"The bright, immortal names
That were not born to die"

While his own Hudson rolls its mighty tide to the ocean, his memory must live; He dies to earth, but it is to add another star to the bright galaxy of those, who have reached forth and seized an immortality.

The cattle of Deacon Johnston's neighbors kept getting into his pasture. The pasture was bad enough for the deacon's cattle, and was mighty poor feed for other people's, when they sought to share it. Deacon Johnson had tried, with his hired man, to keep them out, and couldn't, and at last Pat said, with a scratch of his head:

"I'll tell you, Mr. Johnston, how you can be after getting shut of thim beggarly cows that come here thaving their feed."

"And how shall we do that thing, Pat?"

"Why, sir, whin they git in agin, just let us go and put up the finces and kape them in, and my word fur it, *they'll all starve to death in a week, sir!*"

From the N. Y. Sunday Times.

The Slave Wife, or the Sudden Duel.

At the close of the Mexican war, the city of Brownsville, on the Texan bank of the Rio Grand river, and immediately opposite to Matamoras, sprung up suddenly, as if by magic, and developed the full growth of an urban community within the course of a few months. This singular flow of emigration and rapid advancement in business was the result of this living spirit of American enterprise, the commercial passion of a restless people, eager alike for glory and gain.

Among the many adventurers who swarmed to the Rio Grand in the first prime of its golden promise, was a young lawyer, one William Parks, recently from South Carolina.—Although descended from an an ancient line of ancestors, and bearing in his veins the blood of the Revolution, and having received a classical education, yet his father's vices having squandered an immense fortune, the son was left poor, to fight the fiercest battle of life, relying altogether on his own resources, without hope of aid or comfort from kindred or friends. Nature had endowed him with a handsome person, excellent judgment and true courage.

On arriving at his new sphere of action, young Parks encountered an unexpected difficulty. He discovered that there was very little lucrative business transacted in the court, and this had already fallen into the hands of a few advocates, who managed adroitly to monopolise every case of the smallest importance. It was evidently impossible to sit down and patiently wait until matters would mend by the doubtful evolutions of time or chance.—The price of board and lodging were dear, and his wardrobe needed renovation even before he was permitted to appear in the forum at all. In this crisis of his fate, he conceived a plan that looked in the light of reason wild and visionary. He sold off his books at auction, and with the proceeds opened a garden, within a mile of the city, for supplying the market with vegetables, which happened at that period to be extremely scarce, as the natives of the soil wanted both the will and the wisdom to turn the rich alluvial of the soil to any account. As the experiment flourished, and Mexican labor was very cheap, the ex-attorney urged his operations still further, and the little garden soon expanded into a field.—To sum up the general result in a single sentence, the end of three years found him not only independent, but wealthy.

Having amassed sufficient fortune to satisfy his desires, he thought of selling out, and returning again to the profession which he had been forced to abandon, when an incident occurred to change his purpose. A family by the name of Garcia, assumed to be of Spanish origin, arrived in Brownsville, from New Orleans. They were apparently in affluent circumstances, intelligent, polished in their manners, and remarkably handsome in their persons. They were all dark featured, as is commonly the fact with the race from which they claimed their descent. Indeed, they made it a matter of boast that a slight tincture of Moorish blood colored the current in their veins.—Wealth possesses a golden key to unlock the most exclusive doors, and beauty has the force of fire to melt the hardest heart—so that the new addition to the society of the Rio Grande, as one might well imagine, caused the utmost enthusiasm, and was hailed as an era in the history of frontier life.

There was one member of this comely household who immediately became an especial favorite in the community, and drew the admiring attention of every observer by the powers of her unspeakable loveliness. May Garcia was one of those rare combinations of graceful form, luminous features, and spiritual expression, that resembles the faultless ideas of imagination, or the radiant pictures of perfection which glitter in the bright dreams of early youth, rather than the shapes of flesh and blood that breathed common air and mingled with the things of earth. Her small, regular exquisite face, revealed a complexion somewhat dark in its tints, but literally translucent, where the warm blood could be seen spreading its rich, rosy suffusion-like unfading blush of maiden modesty. Her eyes of the deepest jet, appeared to swim in a sea of light—wild, waving and mixed with liquid fire. Her long, dark hair flowed freely around a bust and bosom of indescribable symmetry. But her voice possessed the most marvellous fascination of all. It was clear, silvery and ringing, with a gentle cadence in its tone, at the fall of each sentence, like the lisping murmur of soft winds among the pine tops.

Females of any description were scarce in the community, and this beautiful creature, who seemed to have dropped from the clouds, before the end of six months, had refused half a hundred offers. However the little boy called Cupid, who searches out every fair form as a mark for his flaming arrows, found this beautiful one at last.

In company with a number of young persons she paid a visit of mere curiosity to the famous flower garden, and fell in love, at first sight, with the handsome proprietor, who responded to her affection with equal ardor. The fruits of their union within three years were a son and a daughter, who, as a matter of course, became the idols of their fond mother and father—for it seems to be a general, if not psychological law that human parents love their children in proportion to their passionate tenderness for each other. A charming white cottage was their home in the flower garden, and the business of the happy agriculturist prospered more than ever, so that with the addition of the ample fortune brought into matrimonial partnership by his beautiful companion he might well be considered, for that country a man of wealth.

One bright morning of mid summer, upon his return from a neighboring city, the gardener was astonished to find his lovely wife in a paroxysm of tears, and evincing other tokens of the utmost terror and anguish. But all his entreaties failed to elicit any explanation from his lips, except the assurance that she felt oppressed with the dark fore shadowing of some unknown and mysterious but dreadful danger.—However, after she became a degree more tranquil, having an affair of importance to arrange, he went to town.

On his arrival he was accosted in the street by a person he did not recollect to have seen before. The stranger was a man of middle age, with coarse, sinisters features, gleaming black eyes, raven hair streaked with silver, and a massive form revealing the appearance of herculean strength and agility. He was dressed in rich black cloth, cut in the latest fashion, and profusely disfigured, rather than adorned, with gems and precious ornaments. A huge golden seal, enclosing a costly stone, dangled from his heavy watch chain, which he twirled incessantly with his fingers. He spoke with a loud, bruque tone. "Mr. Parks—they say that is your name—allow me to introduce myself. I am Col. Powers, of New Orleans, and have visited Texas in search of runaway slaves. I am told that you harbor them."

"You have been misinformed," replied the gardener, sternly. "There is not a slave or even a colored person on my plantation."

"No, sir, I am not mistaken. The woman that you call your wife is a slave, and was actually born in my kitchen. Here is a bill of sale, containing the names of her father and mother, for whose bodies I paid down three thousand dollars. There, you behold the seal of the recorder's court!"

The other reeled as if he had been struck a terrible blow with an iron hammer, and gasped out—

"Merciful God! it cannot be so. This man must be insane, or I am dreaming!"

"If you doubt my word," said he, twirling his watch chain angrily, "yonder comes old Judge Rise, who is familiar with the circumstances, and can prove every item of my assertions."

The individual alluded to, who had been a member of the New Orleans bar for many years, confirmed the stranger's story in all its particulars.

It would be impossible to give the faintest idea of the indescribable agony depictured in the countenance of Mr. Parks, as the astounding truth, with its horrible consequences, burst upon his soul, like a flash of lurid lightning.—He turned pale as death and staggered, as if about to fall to the earth; but, by a great effort he wrestled for a minute or more with his grief, and, conquering, became evidently calm, but still pallid as a piece of white paper.

"Why has this matter been kept a secret so long?" the gardener demanded in tones of terrible meaning. "Was it a cunning device to win gold out of human tears and the blood of innocent hearts?"

The Colonel, laughing with delight at the remembrance of his craft, boldly avowed his own infamy.

"Yes," he said, "I was smart. I noted how beautiful the slaves were; I determined to make it pay to the highest figure. I had them well educated, and made them, poor fools, think they were free. Under this impression they removed to the Rio Grande. I gave them money, which they have increased, with more than compound interest, and now I have come to get my pay for all my trouble."

And the unblushing villain twirled his watch chain joyously.

"How much do you expect me to pay for my wife and children?" inquired Parks, with an awful smile.

"I must have ten thousand dollars, besides the return of her fortune, amounting to as much more!" answered the Colonel, with the most business-like coolness.

"Scoundrel, coward, thief, assassin! you shall never own one cent from the earnings of my years of toil!" exclaimed Parks, in a voice of uncontrollable fury.

"Mind what you say, for I will have bloody satisfaction for every insulting word you employ," said the Colonel, growing white with rage.

"Then take it now?" shouted Parks, striking the other with such force in the face that he rolled on the ground.

But Powers suddenly regained his feet, and wiping the crimson streams from his mouth and nose, vociferated—

"I claim mortal satisfaction on this very spot!"

"Yes, you shall have it—here!" replied the gardner, in a voice that resembled the wrathful yell of a demon.

Some accommodating bystanders, who had collected around the scene, proffered their services as seconds, and the terms of the duel were immediately arranged. It was settled that the two principals should each be armed with a pistol, and assuming their stations twenty yards apart, at the signal might stand or advance and fire, which they pleased.

At the word, Parks moved calmly and steadily, with moderate steps, towards his enemy.—The latter remained fixed as a marble statue in his position, with his arm elevated firmly, and his dark eye gleamed through the sights with deadly aim at his mortal mark. When the other arrived at the distance of ten paces, the pistol pointed at his heart, exploded with a loud roar. But he faltered not—paused not—changed not his march. The bullet had hit a silver coin, which happened to be in the pocket of his vest, and that alone had saved his life. He never stopped until he was within three feet of his foe, when for the first time raising his weapon, blew out the Colonel's brains.

Parks, with his family, and all the Garcias, the next day removed into Mexico where they yet reside.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

SATURDAY TEACHING.

Walls of brass resist not
A noble undertaking—nor can vice
Raise any bulwark to make good a place
Where virtue seeks to enter.—*Fletcher.*

"Saturday Teaching?" Yes, Saturday Teaching. I am loth to resume it. It is not the first time that I have felt my best feelings revolt at it. It soon shall be the last time!—Saturday Teaching! "Flee from the wrath to come," and shun it, as the evil and misguided wretch shuns justice! "Flee from the wrath to come," for come it must, if Saturday Teaching is persisted in. Let us see!

"A bow always bent, is never fit for use." Never was wisdom and philosophy couched in less words. The mind, like the muscular development of man, must have rest, must have recreation. How soon does the physical force of youth become exhausted. The least possible exertion, persisted in, incapacitates it, and brings pain the most excruciating, to the exerted physical power. The mind partakes of the same nature as the body. When exerted to any material extent, and the exertion maintained, it becomes weak and dull, and the matter which it is required to infuse, becomes stale and insipid. Many persons experience this doctrine so palpably, that they endeavor to dispose of all metaphysical exertions, immediately after rising in the morning, while "the head," as they assert, "is clear, and not encumbered and weakened by over taxation.

Put the pupil into a schoolroom on Monday morning, continue him six hours, which consumes almost the entire day, at least within two or three hours of it, and these six hours, in connection with the labor which he has to perform, reduces the amount of time allowed for recreation within the slight compass of one and a half hours per day; let this system be practised until the close of the week, or Saturday evening, and the whole amount of time allowed for recreation, would be reduced to nine, or in nine out of every ten cases, to less than nine hours.

There is not one man in fifty, but experiences more recreation than is allowed by our system for the child. We know the playful disposition of youth. It must have vent, no one will pretend to deny this; and no one will pretend to deny that it is essential to health and happiness. Happiness should be as much consulted in the pupil's behalf as health.—Who will undertake to deny, that one week's constant attendance in a school room will exhaust every faculty, and weaken the system to such an extent as to make a visible impression. If this can be done in one week, what consequences will be produced by a persistence in this evil? Why, poor, weak, decrepid, emaciated creatures, that, under proper drill, might be induced to crawl through a greased whistle, are the result. But says a friend to Saturday teaching, "I am sure they have Sunday to themselves." Bah! Sunday is the Lord's Day, and children with their parents attend Church or Sabbath School, thus making seven days in a week at school. Sunday is not the day to play at ball, catcher, and the thousand and one other ways which youth has invented to pass life in the happiest mood. No wonder, then,

"The whining schoolboy, with his satchel,
And shining morning face, creeps like snail
Unwillingly to school."

Out of fourteen days, the pupil has actually only one day for recreation, the alternate Saturday. Many other reasons might be given on this subject, but I only desire to give one more, and I shall no doubt dismiss the subject from all further consideration. Establish the no Saturday system, and your schools will boast of a much more regular attendance, for then all such chores as can be shifted until Saturday will be postponed until that dread day, and relieve the schools of the great curse, iaregular attendance, and allow, not the requisite time, but much more than is now allowed for recreation and healthy development.
—*J. R. Durborrow.*

WOODBURY, Pa.

REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEBT.—The sale of the State Works has now fairly exhibited the wisdom of the measure in the condition of the Treasury. During the year closing on the 1st of December last, the amount of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars of State loans was purchased for the sinking fund and the Treasurer, Hon. Eli Slifer, estimates that the present year will witness a further reduction of the debt to an amount exceeding one million of dollars.

Advices have been received by Gerrit Smith's friends that that gentleman continues to improve; and that as soon as his physicians deem it prudent he will make a voyage to Europe, and spend some time in travel and sight-seeing.

The difference between an oyster and a chicken is, that one is best just out of the shell, and the other isn't.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Jan. 27, 1860.

FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860,

HON. SIMON CAMERON,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

(Subject to the decison of the National Convention.)

PEOPLE'S MEETING.

A meeting of the People's Party of Bedford County, will be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on the evening of Tuesday, the 14th of February, next, being the Tuesday evening of Court week, for the purpose of selecting conferees to meet the conferees from Adams, Franklin, Fulton and Juniata Counties, to appoint two delegates to represent the 17th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, in the National Convention which is to meet at Chicago, to nominate candidates for President and vice President. Other matters of importance will be brought before the meeting.

Several addresses may be expected, and it is hoped that there will be a good attendance of the members of the Party.

By order of the County Committee.

HOW THEY CONDUCT ELECTIONS IN PHILADELPHIA.

It is a well known fact that Dr. Wiley contested the seat of Thomas W. Duffield, returned as elected to the House of Representatives from the Sixteenth District in the city of Philadelphia. On the face of the returns, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, it was stated that Mr. Duffield was elected by a majority of 27 votes, consequently he was sworn in and took his seat. Dr. Wiley presented the usual papers, and the seat was contested in accordance with law. In order not to burthen the State with useless expense, the Doctor told the Committee that he only asked a recount of the votes, and if that did not elect him, he would not trouble himself about the matter. that he, however, had abundant testimony showing that the election officers had not only violated their solemn oaths, but had entirely disregarded the election laws. The Committee decided to open the boxes, and the facts alleged were fully proved. The officers had laid the tickets out in bundles of five, and had placed, almost invariably, a ticket of Dr. Wiley's among those counted for Mr. Duffield.—The election officer had taken five of these tickets, told the clerk to put them down for Duffield, twisted them a little, and then threw them into the box again. The identical tickets as counted for Duffield were thus again found, and told the tale that a diabolical fraud and perjury had been committed by the election officers. The very first bundle taken out of the box contained a ticket with the name of Wiley; and in that way many of the tallies put down for Duffield ought to have been put down as three and four only. The recounting of the boxes made a change of forty votes against Mr. Duffield, and declared Dr. Wiley duly elected by a majority of thirteen. The Committee reported, ousting Duffield. We deem it proper, however, to state, in justice to Mr. Duffield, that he publicly disclaimed all knowledge of the frauds committed, on the floor of the House; and that the report of the Committee fully exonerated him from any guilty knowledge.

Some events in the life of Mr. Wigfall, the new Senator from Texas, who takes Gen. Houston's seat, strikingly illustrates the state of Southern society, and the barbarous practices of men educated under the dueling system.—Several years ago Mr. Wigfall was a resident of South Carolina, and a member of the Legislature of that State. A difficulty arose between him and Mr. Brooks, the father of the late Preston Brooks and Mr. Wigfall posted Mr. Brooks as a rascal and coward, after the Southern fashion. Mr. Bird, a son of the then wife of Mr. Brooks, came to town about that time, but in ignorance of the difficulty, called on Mr. Wigfall, with whom he was on friendly terms, and invited him to his then approaching wedding. The two gentlemen were proceeding through the streets together, when the placard in question attracted Mr. Bird's attention. Turning at once to Mr. Wigfall, he asked if he, Mr. W., was its author. Mr. Wigfall responded that he was. Mr. Bird then said he would tear it down. Mr. Wigfall forbade him at his peril. Mr. Bird, however, did it. A shooting affair immediately followed, in which Mr. Bird was killed by Mr. Wigfall. A son of Mr. Brooks, sen., took up the quarrel and challenged Mr. Wigfall.—They met. Mr. Wigfall received Mr. Brooks' fire unharmed, and then discharged his pistol in the air. Immediately afterward Mr. Wigfall received a second challenge from Preston S. Brooks, known subsequently for his assault on Senator Sumner. This challenge Mr. Wigfall declined to accept. The quarrel, however, was not allowed to subside, and to avoid further bloodshed, Mr. Wigfall soon after withdrew from the State and removed to Texas.

How Pennsylvania Votes.

In the ballotings now taking place for Speaker of the lower House of Congress, all but three of the twenty-five members from this State vote steadily for John Sherman, of Ohio. The delegation from Pennsylvania is almost unanimous in favor of an immediate organization of the House, by the election of Sherman as Speaker, and unitedly resist the fillibustering movements of the disunion Democrats, who are bent on preventing an organization if their own candidate cannot succeed. It is a source of pride to us all to see the old Keystone State so faithfully represented on the floor of Congress. Her twenty-two votes, constantly cast against the bogus Democracy, and in favor of a Conservative and Union-loving man for Speaker, tell a story stronger than words can express. Messrs. Montgomery, Florence, and Dimmick, are the only black sheep allowed to misrepresent this State in the struggle now going on in the popular branch of the National Legislature.

There is probably no man in the House, says the N. Y. Post, who has such a perfect command of himself as Thad. Stevens. No matter what the excitement may be, he is as unruffled and unmoved as a statue. This gives him great power and influence. When Keitt, Rush, Crawford and others of the border ruffian class of members seemed ready to lay violent hands upon the old man, the third week of the session, he replied, in slow accents, his voice as quiet and smooth as ever: "You can't provoke me gentlemen—it is not in your power to do it!" At that moment there was not a member within twenty feet of Mr. Stevens who was not trembling with excitement, but he seemed to smile upon the frantic men who were hungry for revenge upon him.

The following bill in relation to the pay of witnesses, has passed the House of Representatives, and been sent to the Senate. It is a just act, and ought to be passed. Persons coming to Bedford as witnesses have to pay 75 cts. per day for boarding, and only draw 62½ cts. per diem; going home considerably out of pocket. Mr. Williams, our member, deserves the thanks of the people of this county, for the interest he has taken in getting this passed through the House:

'Be it enacted, &c, That hereafter the daily pay of witnesses in the county of Bedford, when in attendance upon the several Courts of said county, except such as reside in the Borough of Bedford, shall be one dollar per diem."

The Hon. William F. Boone, formerly of Bedford, Judge of the United States District Court of New Mexico, died at the residence of his family, West Philadelphia, on Wednesday. Mr. Boone had just returned from New-Mexico on a brief visit to his family, after an absence of two years. He served for many years in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and under the Administration of Millard Fillmore was a Commissioner to Nicaragua. To the position he filled at the time of his death he was appointed by President Buchanan.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—We are informed that the new house for the Borough Common Schools is about completed, and that the Directors have concluded to open the schools on the first Monday of February. They have secured the services of Mr. J. W. Dickerson, of Lancaster County, as Superintendent, and of Misses Isabella Ford, E. M. Montgomery and E. Bollinger, as assistants.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

At the special election held in Dauphin County, on the 21st inst., Wm. Clark, the Republican candidate, was elected by a majority of about 1200. This is a large gain since last fall. Harper's Ferry don't appear to benefit Locofocoism very much. This is the home of Gen. Cameron, and shows that Pennsylvania's choice is popular where he is best known.

SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.

We are authorized to announce that the Conferees from this Senatorial district to choose a Delegate to the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 22d February, will meet at Bedford, on Tuesday, the 14th of February, at one o'clock, P. M.

Messrs. Cameron, McPherson and Covode, at Washington, and Messrs. Schell, Hall, Williams and Walker, at Harrisburg, have our thanks for favors.

The Legislature is getting along well. We hope they will do all their business and adjourn soon.

No Speaker elected yet in Congress.

BAILIE PEYTON RECEPTION.

Notwithstanding the vigorous efforts made by many amphibious politicians to create the impression that the reception referred to was merely a meeting of persons favorable to a Tariff, it is the general impression that there is another motive in view. The "Blood Searcher," which searches more than the blood, alleges that it was for the purpose of forming a third party to conciliate the South, while the shrewdest ones declare upon their honor, that it was to inform people from all parts of the Union that "Dr. Lindsey's improved Blood Searcher" is the only sure remedy for the ills that flesh is heir to, and the only medicine extant which cleanses, purifies and promotes a free and healthy circulation of the blood.

See advertisement in another column.

A negro woman, named Clara Wilson, died at Alton, Ill., recently, at the advanced age of 124 years.

THE LAWRENCE CALAMITY.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

The sad and thrilling details of the great calamity at Lawrence, Mass, continue to fill the Boston journals. The bodies of several of the victims have been discovered this week, and their names, where identification was possible, were added to the sad list already published. As yet there seems to be no reason to estimate the loss of life as being greater than was stated by the Mayor of Lawrence, namely: 100 killed and missing, and 165 wounded. Up to Thursday evening the clerks of the company had obtained a list of all the employees, with the exception of 100. Their list of dead and missing numbered only 74.—The investigation by the coroner has been commenced, and the evidence taken tends to throw the burden of blame on the contractor who built the mills. Several thrilling incidents, recorded by eye witnesses of the sad scenes are subjoined.

RECOVERY OF THE BODY OF A FEMALE.

The dead body of a woman, apparently about 25 years old, but so shockingly mutilated that even the eyes of the nearest relative could not possibly recognize any familiar lineament, was recovered from the ruins on Thursday. Her face was charred and burnt to a depth of about half an inch, and the back of her head and all the way behind the ears, were also burnt to the bone, but otherwise the flames did not appear to have reached her.—Her bosom and lower part of her body was uninjured. She had, probably, lain in a place where her head alone was exposed to the flames, and had burnt her hands in striving to protect it.

APPEARANCE OF THE RUINS.

Nothing remains standing at the scene of the disaster except two immense chimneys, through which ran the shafting which carried on the works in the various rooms. The wood and timber work has pretty much all been removed from the spot, and nothing now remains but a crushed and mingled mass of bricks, mortar and broken machinery. The Pemberton corporation had the ruins in charge, and employed about fifty men on Thursday clearing away the rubbish. The smoke is still ascending from the black heaps, and a stream from the fire engine from Manchester is kept upon the heated mass.

THE LIVING LOOKING FOR THE DEAD.

The City Hall was filled with men and women, relatives and friends, looking for the dead. The cries of some, the deep mournings of others, were affecting in the extreme. At every turn the ear was greeted by some agonized mourner. One frantic mother rushed past the officers in charge of the door, and recognizing the dead and mangled body of a child in the midst of the mass, clasped it, called it by endearing names, and wept as only a mother can weep. It was a touching scene, indeed. All day were the living hunting for the dead. Alas, there were some whom none of the living could recognize—poor human beings, so marred and blackened and deformed as to resemble little but a mass of flesh and bone, or a heap of rubbish.

A SCENE IN ONE OF THE DEAD ROOMS.

In one of the dead rooms on the lower floor are seven bodies which are in coffins. One of these is that of Bridget Loughrey. Her face, though badly mutilated, was still preserved sufficiently entire to render her identification easy.

Two boxes contain the charred remains of bodies so badly burned that but for the position in which they were found an ordinary observer would not have suspected that they were remains of human bodies.

Another coffin contained a body on which the fire had committed dreadful ravages. The legs were burned nearly off. The breast was burned in a large cavity reaching to the intestines, which seemed burned out. The head was entirely destroyed, and the shoulder bone protruded through the flesh.

In the centre of the room was a mass of human remains in one solid lump. Another coffin contained the body of a man not yet identified, his clothes clean, and his body apparently uninjured, but his head crushed by heavy weights, and disfigured with numerous wounds; and in another was a young female whose name has not yet been ascertained.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

It is related by a gentleman who was early on the spot, that at one point of the ruins he distinguished a female voice crying in distress, and soon another voice answered, 'Is that you, Lizzie? Are you hurt?' The reply was another groan, and an appeal to God's mercy in her behalf. Both these girls were afterwards rescued.

A young man who was taken from the ruins after a confinement of some five hours, says his feelings were of the most painful and indescribable nature. The groans of the wounded and dying met his ear at every moment.—The shouts of the people without mingled with the terrible sounds within. When released, such had been the pressure upon his person, that he was nearly unconscious. He never expected to get out alive, and it is a miracle that he did.

A young woman, aged 20 years, narrowly escaped an awful death. Unapprised of the fall of the building until the terrible catastrophe itself came upon her, she was at work in the third story. She only knows that the whole flooring above her was precipitated upon that on which she stood, accompanied by a terrible noise. She was crushed beneath some machinery near which she was at work, her head being pressed against a beam, seeming, as she described it, as if her head would "split in two at every moment." Her limbs were forced in one direction, her arms in another. But one arm could be used at all. Every second the heavy weight appeared to be settling closer and closer upon her. She saw nothing but death awaiting her. Her feelings were those of the most agonizing nature. She said that she prayed God that she might be delivered from impending death. Hardly had she ceased uttering this prayer than the falling of a wall in a distant portion of the mill released her from the imminent peril about her. With a presence of mind that exhibited genuine heroism, she struggled amid danger and death, and in time reached a point of safety. This was after being in the ruins for upwards of an hour. She was, however, more injured than was at first supposed, as is evident from her inability not only to leave her bed, but hardly turn her body. Her physician apprehends some internal injuries of a serious nature.

One entire family of five persons, all employed in the mill, were saved.

One little boy wandered among the workmen, sobbing for his mother, his only friend, who was among the ruins. She was finally rescued, and the meeting would have melted the stoutest heart.

One man in the card room, hearing the crash, jumped into the waste box and pulled the lid down. The box was not crushed, and he was got out uninjured, walking off as soon as the lid was raised. One girl, who had her hand caught in the ruins, saved herself by tearing out two fingers. She was otherwise hurt.

Many of the bodies of the dead have been claimed and taken away by their friends; but those remaining unclaimed—being past identification—it was found absolutely necessary to have them interred. A lot in the cemetery, in part belonging to the city, was accordingly set apart for that purpose, and the bodies were placed there. Arrangements will soon be made for a public funeral of the persons deceased.

A BROTHER OBLIGED TO LEAVE A SISTER TO HER FATE.

Among the most affecting of the heart rending tales that we have listened to, is the story of a brother, who searching long in vain for a sister buried in the ruins, at last found her locality, and so exerted himself to her relief, that he had nearly relieved her from her position, when the fire broke out, and the flames at once surrounded her. In her agony she exclaimed, "I am burning to death," and he was compelled to bid her an earthly good bye, and run for his life.

TWO FINGERS RECOVERED.

It will be remembered that in our account of the incidents we detailed the story of Mrs. Betsey Kelly, who was held fast to the ruins by two fingers of her right hand, while all the rest of her body was free. The flames approached so rapidly that she could not be released. So with one maddening and desperate effort, she extricated herself as the flames were upon her. She was saved, and is now doing well, but her two fingers were left behind in the burning ruin. Yesterday afternoon as the workmen were engaged in separating two heavy timbers which were joined together, they noticed a small piece of matter fall out as the beams came apart, and the piece being picked up, proved to be the two fingers which were torn from the hand of Mrs. Kelly. Their appearance was most horrible. They were blackened with smoke and dirt, but are very little burnt. Even the finger nails are still perfect. One can perhaps judge of the agony she endured in effecting her escape, when we say that with the fingers came out the chords of her hand, extending to a length even above the wrist. These chords are now attached to the fingers, and are not burned at all.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS.

Contributions for the relief of the sufferers continue to be made. It is estimated by Mayor Saunders that the necessary outlay for the sufferers will be nearly $2 000 per week. The mayor, in a letter addressed to the citizens of New York, says:

"Three thousand mouths would now be crying for bread, were it not for the generous aid of the public. Widows and orphans, and parents made childless by this terrible calamity, are thrown upon the mercies of the world. What we shall do, or how we shall eventually get through, God only knows. The evil is not for a day, but for a generation. Little children, who in some instances have not only lost father and mother, but elder brothers and sisters, are to be brought up, fed, clothed and educated. Scores of adults are maimed and crippled for life—many will linger along for a little while, and then die. Each and all must be provided for and made comfortable. The knowledge that warm hearts are everywhere sympathizing with us helps to lift the cloud that is shutting us up in the darkness almost of despair."

The members of the Suffolk Club, Boston—a private association of gentlemen—have forwarded $2,000 to the mayor of Lawrence, to be appropriated to the relief the sufferers there by the late calamity.

Mr. George G. Evans, of Philadelphia, a book publisher, but in early life a Lawrence factory boy, has contributed $1,000 to the fund.

The Printers' Union at Boston has made a donation of $100, and the Boston Corn Exchange $500.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST—IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

The evidence on the inquest thus far shows that whatever may have been the carelessness or inefficiency of those actually engaged in erecting the Pemberton mill, the proprietors spared no means to render the edifice safe.—One of the iron pillars which had been broken was exhibited, and was full of flaws and blowholes, and the assistant engineer stated his belief that the breaking of one of these imperfect pillars caused the crash. According to the assistant-engineer, Mr. Benjamin Coolidge, who superintended the work constantly while the Pemberton mills were building, under the chief engineer of the Essex Company, the foundation of the mill was perfect, the walls were sufficiently strong and there was no possibility of the building falling except by the breaking of the pillars which supported the floors, and he seems to have had no very lively apprehensions that such an event as that was likely to occur.

HOW THE RUINS TOOK FIRE.

John Crawford testified before the coroner, on Monday, as follows:

I know how the fire took; it was between nine and ten o'clock; I was there helping to assist; my daughter was in the ruins, and I was looking for her; I got part way into the weaving room and was stopped by the ruins; at the time of the fire I was on the ruins, when a young man came up and asked me to hold a lantern; I held it for about ten minutes, when somebody asked for it, took it and went down; he came back and said there was a deep hole there which went down to the card room; he went down again and I said, "For God's sake be careful of the lantern;" he went down further and I said, "For God's sake don't go there with that light, he went, however, and in going down, struck the lantern on some timber on the right hand side; when he struck the lantern it broke and immediately fell; I shouted "fire," and stooped down to pull him out; he was on fire himself, and the fire was spreading like gunpowder.

A DAY OF HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.

Tuesday was a day of deep solemnity in Lawrence, Mass. There was a general suspension of business, all the churches were open, and services held in them appropriate to a day of humiliation and prayer, in view of the late horrible catastrophe.

An Irishman's Sufferings in South Carolina.

The Northern newspapers have recently republished a brief paragraph from the Charleston *Mercury*, announcing in a very nonchalant style that a workman engaged on the State House, in Columbia, S. C., was recently seized by a mob, on account, as was alleged, of holding anti-slavery opinions, and that he received thirty-nine lashes, and was tarred and feathered, and escorted out of the State!

It took a very few lines to tell this story, according to the style of the Southern press; for it is a trait of Southern chivalry, first to practice cruelty, and then to suppress the facts.

We have seen this unfortunate man, and heard his story, and looked at his wounds. His name is James Power. He is an intelligent young man, about twenty-three years of age, a native of Wexford, Ireland, and a stone cutter by trade. He went from Philadelphia to the South and obtained employment in Columbia, where he had worked for nine months.

The only opinion he ever expressed against slavery was that it caused a white laborer in the South to be looked upon as an inferior and degraded man. But this was enough! The remark was reported to the Vigilance Committee, (composed of twelve members,) who immediately ordered the police to arrest him. He was seized two miles away from town in attempting to escape. He was brought back and put in a cell, where he remained for three days, during which time he was denied the use of pen and ink, and all communication with his friends outside.

At length he was taken before the Mayor.—Four persons appeared and bore testimony to the remark which he had made. The evidence was conclusive. He was returned to prison, and kept locked up for six days During this time, he was allowed only two scanty meals a day, and the food was carried to him by a negro. He was then taken out of jail in the custody of two marshals, who said to him.

"You are so fond of niggers, that we are going to give you a nigger escort."

He was led through the main street amid a great crowd, hooting and yelling, the marshals compelling two negroes to drag him through the puddles and muddy places of the street, and of the State House yard! As he was taken past the State House, three members of the Legislature, including the Speaker, stood looking and laughing! The crowd gradually increased until it numbered several thousand persons, headed by a troop of horse.

After a march of three miles out of the city, to a place called the "Junction," the procession was stopped, and preparation made for punishment. The populace cried 'Brand him!' 'Burn him!' 'Spike him to death!' and made threats against his life by pointing pistols at his head and flourishing sticks in his face.

The Vigilance Committee ordered him to strip himself naked, and forced a negro to assist in taking off his clothes. A cowhide was then put into the negro's hands, who was ordered to lay on thirty-nine lashes (not twenty-nine, as reported,) and to draw blood with every stroke. Our informant describes the pain of this infliction as exceeding in severity anything which he ever suffered before. His back and lower limbs are still covered with the scars of the wounds.

A bucket of tar was then brought, and two negroes were ordered to rub it upon his bleeding skin, and to cover him from head to waist. His hair and eye-brows were clotted with tar. After this part of the ceremony was concluded he was covered with feathers. His pantaloons were then drawn up to his waist, but he was not allowed to put on his shirt or coat. He was conducted in this exposed condition, amid the shout of the populace, to the railroad train, and was put on board the negroes' car. The engineer blew a continuous whistle to signalize the performance.

A citizen of Charleston on the train, who saw the poor fellow's unhappy condition, stepped into a neighboring hotel, before the starting of the cars, and brought a cup of coffee and some biscuit to relieve the sufferer's faintness. It was a timely gift, and gratefully received, But the Southern chivalry gathered around the Southern gentleman, and threatened him with summary vengeance if he repeated his generosity. The exasperated crowd detained the train, and called for more tar and feathers, for a further infliction upon their bleeding victim. More tar was brought, but more feathers could not be found; and after fresh tar was applied, cotton was stuck upon it instead.

When the train started for Charleston, the mob bade him good-bye, and told him if he reached this city he should receive one hundred and thirty lashes! At every station between Columbia and Charleston, the engineer blew a prolonged whistle, and gathered a mob to add fresh insults to the wounded man. At length, on arriving he was met by the police, conveyed to prison, and detained in his cell for an entire week. Here he received for the first time, soap and water to wash off the tar, and oil to soften his sores. A mob several times threatened to break into the prison to carry him out into the street, and make a public spectacle of him a second time. But he was kept closely confined. A physician called to him, to examine his wounds and told him that his case was a mild one, compared with that of a man who was then lying in the City Hospital from the effects of 500 lashes, which had almost put an end to his life!

On Saturday morning at seven o'clock, the poor workman was taken from prison, and conducted quietly on board the steamer for New York. He arrived in this city on Monday last, where he is still staying, recovering from the effects of his ill-treatment, and looking for work, which we hope he may find —*N. Y. Independent.*

Rev. Alexander Clark, Editor of the 'School Visitor,' says:

"We have had ample opportunities to know that the entire faculty of the Iron City College is composed of competent and faithful instructors, that every inducement announced in the widely diffused advertisements of this institution, is promptly carried out, in the course of study and discipline by which this college has won its present reputation."

The Irrepressible Conflict Doctrine.

In the House of Representatives, on the 29th ult., while Mr. Pryor of Virginia, was speaking upon the position of the North and Republican party, as represented by Senator Seward and Hon. John Hickman Representative from this State, Mr. McKnight interrupted him with the question: "Do I understand the gentleman to say that Wm. H. Seward is the author and originator of the irrepressible conflict doctrine?"—Mr. Pryor replied at considerable length. Mr. McKnight subsequently again interrupted him, and the annexed discussion ensued:

Mr. McKnight. Does the gentleman remember that, in 1858, a manifesto was issued to the country, drawn up and prepared by John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina?

Mr. Pryor. I do.

Mr. McKnight. And signed by all the members of the Virginia delegation in both Houses of Congress, in which the doctrine of "irrepressible conflict" was promulgated?

Mr. Pryor. That I deny.

Mr. McKnight. Permit me to read two sentences only.

Mr. Pryor. I should have no objections to the gentleman reading the whole address, for it is a very good one; but I cannot yield for that purpose now.

Mr. McKnight. I will consume only a moment. I will read only one or two sentences. I quote that manifesto from the second volume of Thomas H. Benton's Thirty Years in the U. S. Senate," page 784.

"We, whose names are hereto annexed, address you in discharge of what we believe to be a solemn duty on the most important subject ever presented for your consideration. *We allude to the conflict between the two great sections of the Union, growing out of a difference of feeling and opinion in reference to the relations existing between the two races, the European and African*, which inhabit the southern section, and the acts of aggression and encroachment to which it has led. *The conflict commenced not long after the acknowledgment of our independence, and has gradually increased, until it has arrayed the great body of the North against the South on this most vital subject.* In the progress of this conflict, aggression has followed aggression and encroachment encroachment, until they have reached a point when a regard for peace and safety will not permit us to remain longer silent."

My object in reading this is to show that to Mr. Seward has been given honor more than is due. The following are the names signed to that manifesto.

"Messrs. Atchison, of Missouri; Hunter and Mason, of Virginia; Calhoun and Butler, of South Carolina; Downs, of Louisiana; Foote and Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi; Fitzpatrick, of Alabama; Borcland and Sebastian, of Arkansas; Wescott and Yulee, of Florida; Atkinson, Bayley, Bedinger, Bocock, Beale, W. G. Brown, Mead, R. A. Thompson, of Virginia; Daniel Venable, of North Carolina; Burt, Holmes, Rhett, Simpson, Woodward, of South Carolina; Wallace, Iverson, Lumpkin, of Georgia; Bowdoo, Gayle, Harris, of Alabama; La Sere, Morse, of Louisiana; R. W. Johnson, of Arkansas and Stanton of Ky."

I do not know that Mr. Bocock who signed that manifesto is the same Mr. Bocock now in this House.

Mr. Pryor and several others. Exactly the same.

Mr. McKnight. Then, can it be possible that gentleman who support a resolution denouncing Mr. Sherman for signing a particular document and for favoring this irrepressible conflict doctrine, can vote for a gentleman who has signed, endorsed, and promulgated the very same doctrine? [Great disorder and defending cries of "Order!" from the Democratic benches.]

Mr. Pryor. I cannot allow the gentleman, under a false, hypocritical pretence, to inject a flagitious speech into mine.

Mr. McKnight. I understand the gentleman to yield me the floor.

Mr. Pryor. For a special purpose, I yielded it, but you have violated that purpose. It is another violation of engagements and covenants by northern Representatives. [Hisses from the Republican side, and applause from the Democratic benches and the galleries]

The following Act has been introduced into the House at Harrisburg, by G. G. Walker, Esq., one of our Representatives.

An Act to incorporate the Paloalto and Gladdens Run Rail Road Company.

SECTION 1st. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representaves of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met*, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that Charles Hoyman, Cornelius Devore, Jonathan Fichtner, Francis Jordan, of Bedford County, and David Hay, Michael Hay, Wm. H. Koontz, J. L. Kennell, Jesse Beal, Jonathan Emerick, Richard Martz, Henry Martz, J. W. Brinham, J. S. Witt, Israel Emerick, and Harman Lessly of Somerset County, be and they are hereby incorporated and constituted a body politic and corporate, under the name, style and title of the Paloalto and Gladdens Run Rail Road Company, with all the rights and privileges, and subject to all the conditions and restrictions conferred or imposed by the Act regulating Rail Road Companies, approved the 19th day of Feb. 1849, and the several supplements thereto.

SECTION 2nd. That the said Rail Road Company are hereby authorized to construct a Rail Road from a point on the line of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Rail Road, near Paloalto, in Bedford County, along Gladdens Run, to any point in Somerset County, and to connect with any Rail Road now made or hereafter to be made, in Somerset County.

SECTION 3rd. That the capital stock of said Company shall be three hundred thousand dollars, divided in shares of Fifty Dollars each, with privileges to increase the same from time to time, to an amount sufficient to complete their Road and provide the same with all the necessary cars, locomotives, machinery, depots, water-stations, &c.

BEDFORD LYCEUM.

The Bedford Lyceum will meet at the Court House on Saturday evening next, at 6½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

Declaimer—G. H. Spang.

Essayist—O. H. Gaither.

Question for regular debate:

"Was Com. Paulding justifiable in arresting Gen. Wm. Walker?"

Affirmative—T. L. Lyon.

Negative—O. E. Shannon.

S. L. RUSSELL, Prest.

JNO. PALMER, Sec'ty.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., at the groom's father's, by Abram H. Hull, Esq., Mr. HARRISON FEASHER to Miss MARY JANE COWEN, all of Union township.

Chills and Fever! Chills and Fever!!—One of the greatest remedies that has ever been laid before the the public, for Fever and Ague, and which have received the highest encominms from the press and the people, is DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS. Who would endure the tortures arising from this terrible disease, when it can be so easily cured? Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers and icy chills alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a mere trifle? And yet how many families linger out a painful existence under this deadly blight, and do nothing but gulp down quinine until it becomes as common as their daily meals, and yet they are not releaved. None but the foolish and weak would hesitate to procure these valuable Bitters, and save themselves intense agony.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

☞See advertisement in another column.

Jan. 27, 1860.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do,use Hoofland's German Bitters.

DIED.

On the 15th inst., WILLIE BOWLES, son of Adam and Eilen M. Ferguson, aged 2 years and 9 days.

I saw one dewy morning;
(Each one a little gem)
Four tiny, lovely blossoms,
Hang on the parent stem.

I looked again at even,
And my heart grew sad and sore;
One little bud had wither'd,
The worm was at its core.

I saw one summer evening,
As the sun sank in the west,
Four chirping little birdlings,
Within the parent nest.

I looked again at morning,
For the storm had burst overhead;
And of those tender nestlings,
One little bird was dead.

I saw four children cluster,
Around the parent hearth;
Joyous and bright and happy
So full of infant mirth.

I looked again to see them
The glad home fire beside;
But one bright face was missing,
One cherub boy had died.

Ah, me! I cried in sorrow,
It is ever thus with earth;
Pleasure to-day,—to-morrow
Bereavement, morning, dearth.

Our flowers are ever fading;
Our bright things all decay;
Scarce do we clasp our treasures,
Ere they are torn away.

But, list! a voice is saying
"This place is not your rest;"
To be here ever staying
Would make us quite unblest.

Wheos flowers here all are blooming,
Hath none in paradise:—
Who has no gems in glory
Will scarce to glory rise.

Then 'reft one, lift above you
Your heart with anguish riven;"
Your little bird's an angel;
Your blossom blooms in heaven.

C. N. H.

On Friday, the 20th inst., Mr. A. R. CRAINE, in the 57th year of his age.

Mr. Craine had been for many years previous to his death a resident of Bedford County. He was regarded as a highly estimable man by those who were long and intimately acquainted with him.—Kind and courteous in his intercourse with others, and in all the relations of life of irreproachable character, his sudden decease is widely felt and sincerely mourned. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church in Bedford. His last days were characterized by great peace of mind, and calm resignation to the will of God. He seemed to have a clear apprehension of the plan of salvation, and unshaken confidence in the love and faithfulness of Christ. To the writer he repeatedly said: "I cling to Jesus. .He is my only hope. He will not leave me nor forsake me."

And now, his sufferings ended, we trust he has entered into rest. "And I heard a voice from heaven, saying unto me. Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

On the 7th inst., in Napier Township, Mrs. ELAMORA, wife of David Border, aged 60 years.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the tanniug and mercantile business, under the name of S. Shuck & Co., has this day January 14, 1860, been dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm are notified that their notes and accounts are in the hands of Samuel Shuck to whom payment must be made before the first day of March, prox., after that day all claims will be placed in the hands of the proper officers for settlement and collection.

GEORGE D. SHUCK,
JOSIAH D. SHUCK,
SAMUEL SHUCK,
WILLIAM W. SHUCK.

The undersigned having purchased the interest of George D. and Josiah D. Shuck, in the Tannery and Store, have formed a co-partnership and will carry on the same under the name of S. and W. Shuck. The friends and customers of the old firm are invited to give them a call as they are determined to keep a first rate and well assorted stock of goods and leather, which they will sell at the lowest prices. Produce and tan-bark taken in exchange for goods or leather.

SAMUEL SHUCK,
WILLIAM W. SHUCK.

The business of making and repairing coaches, &c., will be carried on as heretofore by the subscribers at their old stand, under the name of George D. Shuck, & Co.

GEORGE D. SHUCK,
JOSIAH D. SHUCK.

Jan. 27, 1860–g.

McCULLEY & ORRICK,
SUCCESSORS TO
SHRIVER & CO.
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
AT THE OLD STAND OF SHRIVER & CO., NEAR THE R. R. DEPOT.
CUMBERLAND, MD.

AGENTS FOR THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

THE undersigned, successors to the late firm of SHRIVER & CO., FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, will continue the business under the name and style of McCULLEY & ORRICK, at the old stand, near the R. R. Depot; and take occasion to assure the friends and patrons of the old firm, that nothing shall be left undone on their part to merit, what they respectfully ask, a continuance of the patronage that has been for twelve years past extended to the late firm of SCHRIVER & Co. They deem it scarcely necessary to add, that their facilities for forwarding goods, cannot be equalled in the city.

WM. R. McCULLEY,
JAMES C. ORRICK.

Cumberland, Md. Jan. 27, 1860.–6w.

PUBLIC SALE OF BEDFORD FORGE AND LEMNOS IRON WORKS.

THE undersigned will dispose of, at Public Sale, at the house of James Beckwith, in the town of Hopewell, Bedford County, Pa., on

TUESDAY THE 21ST DAY OF FEBRUARY, NEXT,

the valuable IRON PRORERTY, known as Bedford Forge and Lemnos Iron Works, situate in Hopewell Township, and within a short distance of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road.

The improvements at Bedford Forge, consist of a new Forge, (now in operation,) with sheet iron roof, Coal House, Saw Mill, a large number of Houses for hands, a fine Mansion House, a good Barn and Stables. The tract of land on which these improvements are erected contains about, 237 ACRES, and is good arable land, having a considerable quantity of land cleared, and in a good state of cultivation. There is, also, on this tract, a very extensive and valuable vein of fossil iron ore, and one bank opened. Attached to this property there is another Farm of valuable land, containing about 7,000 ACRES, and veins of iron ore running through the whole of it

The improvements at Lemnos, consist of a Charcoal Furnace, (now in blast,) Forge, Mansion House, Store House, Houses for hands, Stables, etc., etc. The ore bank, one vein of hematite, and the other of fossil, belonging to this property, contain iron of the best quality, and of vast extent.—The timber lands attached to this property, contain about 4,500 ACRES, of which 1,000 Acres are good arable land, and can be converted into excellent farms.

The above lands will be sold together or in parcels to suit purchasers.

☞Drafts, diagrams, and full description of lands, will be furnished and exhibited to bidders on the day o. sale.

At the same time there will be sold all the personal property belonging to Lemnos Iron Works, consising of a large quantity of Pig Metal, Mule teams, Wagons, Harness, Forge and Furnace tools, Store Goods, Household Furniture, &c., &c., &c.

☞The sale peremtory, and will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., and will be continued from day to day till all is sold.

TERMS–To suit purchasers, and will be made known on day of sale. A liberal credit will be allowed. JOHN CESSNA.

Jan. 27, 1860.

STATEMENT of the Finances of the Bedford and Stoystown turnpike road Company for the year ending 2d January 1860.

Balance in the treasury at settlement 3d January 1859,	$824,58½
Amount of toll money received during the year,	1991,89½
	$2 816,48

Expenditures during the year 1859.

By amount of counterfeit money defaced and burned,	$138,45
By Dividend made of half per cent 7th March 1859,	737,00
By salary paid four gate keepers,	470,00
By State and County taxes, Printing, and other incidentals,	61,63
By repairs on Road and Bridges,	875,20
By Managers' services and Treasurer's and Secretary's salary,	437,00
Balance in Treasury 2d January 1860,	97,20
	$2,816,48

PETER SCHELL, Treas.

Schellsburg, Jan. 27, 1860.

NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed their petitions in the Court of Quarter Sessions, of Bedford County, for License to keep Public Inns or Taverns, and the same will be presented to said Court on Monday, the 13th day of February next,

William Dibert, West Providence Township.
Philip G. Morgart, " "
J. B. Castner, Broadtop tp.
Frederick Berkhimer, St. Clair, tp.

S. H. TATE, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Bedford, Jan. 27, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, on the Estate of George Geller, late of Londonderry tp., dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claimes against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ADAM GELLER, of Juniatta tp.,
J. MILLER, of Londonderry tp.

Jan. 27, 1860. Executors.

NOTICE.—Whereas my wife Mary, having left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, this is to warn all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

ALEXANDER SMITH.

St. Clair tp., Jan. 27, 1860.–*

A BOY WANTED.—In a clergyman's family, of about fourteen years old, to remain two or three years, who will be schooled and provided for as a son. One who is accustomed to horses. A good honest boy will find a good situation. No other need apply. Apply at this office.

Jan. 27, 1860.

NOTICE.—Samuel Oster, Administrator of the the Estate of John C. Forney, late of South Woodberry Township, dec'd, having filed his account, which was confirmed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, will make application for his discharge on the 13th day of February next.

SAMUEL OSTER.

Jan. 27, 1860.

NOTICE—The subscriber has purchased the ground (30 acres, more or less,) on the Beltz property, of which John Sill is Administrator, from Jacob Corley, paid him the money and has his receipt for the same. All persons will notice accordingly. JOHN KERR.

Dry Ridge, Jan. 27, 1860.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN TAYLOR, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 13th day of Feb. next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford Jan. 20, 1860.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the second and final account, of Joseph B. Noble Esq., Sequestrator of the Pattonsville and Woodberry Turnpike Road Company, has been filed at the Prothonotary's Office, of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas in and for said County, for Confirmation, at the Court House, in Bedford, on Tuesday the 14th day of February next.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

Proth'y's Office, Bedford, Jan. 20, 1860.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa.; Vend. Exponas Leveri Facius, to me directed there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 11th day of February, 1860, at 1 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 343 acres, more or less, about 115 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, and double log barn then on erected; also an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of William O'Neal, John Snider, and others, situate in Monroe township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jeremiah Morris.

ALSO,

All Def't, William Nelson's right, title and interest, in, and to one tract of land containing 440 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Cessna, Esq., John Schaffer and others, situate in Colerain township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William Neison.

ALSO,

All the Defendant's interest in the following property, to wit: the whole of the road leading from Hopewell to Bloody Run and the appertenance thereunto belonging, and taken in execution as the property of the Hopewell and Bloody Run Plank and Turnpike Road.

ALSO,

All the Defendant's interest in and to a certain two story brick building, situate in or near the village of Hainsburg, Colerain Township, Bedford County, known as the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, containing forty feet in front and sixty feet back, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appertenant to said building, containing six acres, more or less, and taken in execution as the property of the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary.

ALSO,

One lot of ground in the town of Stonerstown, fronting 27½ feet on Main Street and extending back about 220 feet to an alley, with a one story frame house and frame stable thereon erected adjoining lots of Joseph Crisman and widow McCaffrey's heirs, situate in Liberty township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the propertyof Francis Kirk.

ALSO,

All Defendant's interest in and to a certain piece, or parcel, of land situate in St. Clair township, Bedford County, on the waters of Bobb's Creek, containing one hundred acres and allowance, &c., being part of a larger tract of land surveyed on a warrant dated 7th July, 1762, granted to Col. Henry Bognetts and conveyed by William and George Halldimand to George Mock, Defendant.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 400 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Benjamin Mills, Joseph Mills and others, situate in Monroe township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Weimer.

ALSO,

One lot of ground in the town of Schellsburg, fronting 66 feet on vine street and extending back about 160 feet to an alley, with a two story rough cast dwelling house, log wagon maker shop and two log stables thereon erected, adjoining lot of John Ott, on the East and lot of David Miller on the west, situate in Napier township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Dull, Jr.

ALSO,

One lot of ground in the town of Schellsburg. 60 feet in vine street, and extending back about 160 feet to an alley, with a two story rough cast and weather boarded house, and log and frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of John Culp, on the east and market street on the west, situate in Napier township Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of George Fisher.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 160 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, and double log barn thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Jeremiah Devore's heirs, Frederick Chits and others, situate in Londonderry township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Charles Johnson.

ALSO,

One lot of ground in the town of Stonerstown, fronting 60 feet on main street and extending back about 220 feet to an alley, with a two story log dwelling house with back building attached and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining front street on the north, and lot of Amos Evans on the south, situate in Liberty Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Kay. WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Jan. 20th, 1860.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified, that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts, in the Register's Office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, for Confirmation, on Tuesday the 14th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford.

The Guardianship account of Joseph Pittman, Guardian of John Miller, and of minor children of Mary Miller, dec'd.

The account of Alexander Shoemaker and Philip Harclerode, Executor's of the last will &c., of George Shoemaker, late of Colerain Tp., dec'd.

The account of John H. Rush, Administrator C. S. A., of the Estate of John Oster, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd.

The account of Frederick Stiffler, acting Executor, of the last will &c., of Abraham Burket, late of Union Township, dec'd.

The account of William Adams, Esq. Executor of the last will &c. of Catharine Seigle, late of Southampton Township, dec'd.

The account of Lewis Anderson and Lemuel Evans, Administrator's of Estate of William Anderson, late of Broad Top Township, dec'd.

The account of Thomas McCoy, Administrator of the Estate of Ann Flighter, late of St. Clair Tp., dec'd.

The account of Daniel Stoler, Executor of the last will &c., of David Stoler late of Liberty Tp., dec'd.

The account of Henry P. Diehl and Sam'l Diehl, Administrator's of the Estate of Samuel Diehl, late of Colerain Tp. dec'd.

The account of Enos Davis, Administrator of the Estate Azariah Davis, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Fletcher, Guardian of the minor children of Bernard Means, late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

The account of Benjamin H. Walker, Administrator of the Estate of Catherine Oldham, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd.

The account of Mahlon Smith, Administrator of the Estate of James Smith, late of St. Clair Tp., dec'd.

The account of Samuel Bassler and David Boyers, Executors of the last will &c., Emanuel Bassler, late of Middle Woodbury Tp., dec'd.

S. H. TATE, Register.

Register's Office, Bedford Jan. 20, 1860.

LIST OF CAUSES,

PUT down for trial at (February Term, 13th day,) 1860.

O. E. Shannon,	vs	John L. Fletcher,
James Patton,	"	David Stoner, et al
Thomas J. Horton,	"	A. W. Evans,
James Patton,	"	Jacob Longenecker,
James Entriken,	"	D. Washabaugh, et al
R. M. Lemmons, use	"	C. W. Ricketson,
Jacob Reighert, Sr.	"	John Burns, et al
H. W. Smith,	"	J. M. Vanhorn, et al
Jacob Schnebly	"	David Stuckey, et al
Egnatius Brand,	"	David Stuckey, et al
Richard Haywood, et al	"	Henry Clappeo
Samuel Barnhart,	"	The Cham'g Bd. T. Co.
Mary Bailey's use,	"	Simon Brumbaugh,
Wm. Manspeaker,	"	Oster & Cun,
Daniel Fore,	"	J. S. Robison, et al
George G Walker,	"	Jacob Witt,
G. A. Levitt, & Co. use,	"	George Mcgraw.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

Proth's Office, Bedford, Jan. 20, 1860.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

DRAWN for February Term, (2nd Monday,) 1860.

F. D. Beegle, Foreman. Robert Adams, John W. Barton, Jesse Conner, Wm. Cook, John A. Corle, John Dasher, James C Devore, Lemuel Evans, Esq. David Ford, Sr. Daniel Fletcher, John L. Grove, Henry Grubb, Charles Hoyman, Mark Howsare, John Kemery, James B. Kay, Adam Koonts, Joshua Mower, Wm. O'Neal, Michael L. Putt, Samuel W. Sleek, John N. Teeter, Daniel Washabaugh.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS

DRAWN for February Term, (2nd Monday,) 1860.

David S. Berkstresser, Azariah Z. Blackburn, Jacob Carpenter, Levi H. Diehl, Peter Dewalt, Lewis Evans, Philip Evans, Benjamin Frick, Sam'l Griffith, John S. Hetrick, Michael Hillegas, Thomas W. Horton, Michael Holderbaum, George Hillegas, Nicholas Kegg, John Keagy, Peter F. Lehman, Jacob Lingenfelter, Thomas H. Lyons, John Morgart, Daniel Miller, John W. Moore, Robert Montgomery, Abrahata Moses, Jacob A. Nicodemus, David Over, David S. Peightal, Jacob Reed, Joseph Riddle, Daniel Swartswelder, John Sill, Jacob Strouinger, John Sproat, Samuel Teeter, George W. Vickroy, John Weisel, Asa Williams, Samuel Whip.

Jan. 20, 1860.

RECEIPTS and Expenses of Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company for the year ending Jan. 12th 1860.

To balance at last settlement,	$4.146.08
Receipts,	3.811.27
	$7.957.35
By Amount Expenses,	$3.199.76
Dividends paid since last settlement,	1.371.75
Unpaid dividends,	2.304.27
	$6.875.78
	6.873.57
Avaliable balance,	$1.081.57

W. H. McDOWELL,
Jan. 20, 1860. Treasurer.

Mary Etta Waltman, by her next friend, John Eshleman, vs. George Waltman. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 21, Nov. Term, 1859. Alias subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

Notice is hereby given to the Deft in the above case, that Subpœna and alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce have been issued out of said Court and returned, Defendant not found, and now by directions of the said Court, the said Defendant is required to appear on or before the 2nd Monday 13th day of February next and answer to the Complaint of the Plaintiff, as provided for by act of Assembly.

Jan. 20, 1860. WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedrord, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 21st day of November, A. D., 1859, before the Judges of the said Court—

On motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of John Claar, the younger, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd, to wit:

George Claar, residing in the State of Michigan, Wm. Claar, residing in Ohio, Henry C. Claar, John Claar and Margaret, now wife of Rev. George Beckley, the three last named residing in Frederick County, Maryland, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the second Monday, 13th day of February, next, to accept, or refuse to take, the real estate of said deceased, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 30th day of November, A. D., 1859.

SAM'L H. TATE, Clerk.

ATTEST:
WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Dec. 30, 1859.

Camilla Koontz, by her next friend Alexander Ling, vs. George Koontz. } No. 13, August Term, 1859, in the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County. Alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Defendant in the above case, that a Subpœna, and alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce, have been issued, the last of said writs being returnable to Nov. Term, 21st day, A. D., 1859. And now, by direction of the said Court, the said Defendant is required to appear on or before the second Monday, 13th day of February, next, and answer to the complaint of the Plaintiff, as provided for by Act of Assembly.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Dec. 30, 1859.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of John Roudabush, late of Union Township, Bedford County, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in St. Clair Township, in said County, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known without delay.

GEORGE M. HOLSINGER,
Dec. 30, 1859. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted, to the undersigned, on the Estate of Elizabeth Blackburn, late of Napier Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES M. BLACKBURN,
Jan. 13, 1860. Adm'r.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE—The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court to distribute the balance in the hands of O. E. Shannon, Esq., adm'r of Philip Ickes, late of Union Township, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in Bedford, on Thursday, the 26th day of January, next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., where all interested may attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Dec. 30, 1859. Auditor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the Undersigned, upon the Estate of Thos. McCreary, dec'd, late of Napier tp., al persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY TAYLOR,
THOS. McCREARY,
Jan. 20, 1860. Executors.

CONCENTRATED BENZINE,

FOR removing all kinds of grease spots, &c. from silk, ribbons, cloth, &c., &c., cleans gloves in a few moments without effecting the color, and for cleaning all kinds of wool or silk goods is invaluable. For sale at

H. C. REAMER'S.

Dec. 16, 1859.

Over Head and Ears in Debt!

NONSENSE, when you can buy a splendid HAT from 62½ cts., up, at

OSTER & CARN'S.

Dec. 9, 1859.

SWAIM'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store

AN excellent article Hair and tooth Brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

CHEESE—a good article—just received and for sale by A. L. DEFIBAGH.

Bedford Au gust5, 1859.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

L.S. THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to John Whitney, Peter F. Kessler, Leonard G Kessler, Thomas Griffith and the Huntingdon and Broadtop Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, and all other persons interested in the premises.

Greeting;

We command and firmly enjoin you that laying aside all business whatever, you and each of you, be and appear before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the said County, to be held at Bedford, on the 13th day of Febuary. A. D. 1860, to show cause, if any you have, why the witnesses on behalf of William H. Irvin, James B. Lane, G. Taylor Lane, Mrs. Rebecca Hunter, Mrs. Mary A. R. Kennedy, Mrs. Mary N. Nicklin, Isaac N. Carter, Geo. W. Webb, James R. Webb, and Geo. W. Webb, Executors of the last will &c. of Edwin B. Webb, dec'd. Henry E. Leman, Guardian of Susan E. Webb and George W. Webb, minor children, of John S. Webb, dec'd, Harriet R. Lane, John Martin and Mary F. Martin, his wife, Dr. James S. Lane, Hubbard B. Taylor and Alice T. Taylor, his wife, Wm. N. Lane, Willoughby S. Webb, Wm. L. Richie, Wm. S. Downey, Committee of Alexander H. Richey and James W. Harding, Guardian of Madison F. Richie, on their complaint against you, before our said Court, duly exhibited, should not be examined and their testimony reduced to writing and filed of record in our said Court, in order to perpetuate the same, agreeably to the Constitution of our Government and the act of Assembly in such case made and and provided.—And hereof fail not at your peril

Witness the Honorable F. M. Kimmell, Esquire, President of said Court, at Bedford, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1859.

SAM'L H. TATE,
Dec. 23, 1859. Proth'y.

HARPER'S FERRY AGAIN!

TRAINS STOPPED ANOTHER TIME!!

TO UNLOAD GOODS AT

FERGUSON & MANSPEAKER'S!!!

JUST received another time and for sale cheaper than ever a splendid lot of Winter Goods, including

Ledger Hats, 75 cts. and up,
De Lanes, 10 cts. and up,
Casinetts, 37½ cts. and up,
Broad Cloth's $1,50 and up,
Doe Skin Casimer, 75 cts. and up,
Shawl's of all kinds $1,00 and up,
Marino, 18¾ cts. and up,
Hozlery, including Gloves, Stocking's &c., of all kinds.

GROCERIES, including
Coffee, 12½ cts. and up,
Sugar, 8 cts. and up,
Fine white crushed, 12¼ and up,
Baking Molasses, 12½ per quart,
Best Mould Candles, 18 cts.
and a little of every thing else in the Grocery line.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT, including Undershirt's and Drawers, Gum over Shoes, Shandies and Buffaloe over shoes, Men's Double Sole Boot's for winter at $1.75 and up.

In the shoe Department are included for Ladies Gentlemen and Children, all sorts and sizes and prices as usual.

Sleigh and Buggy Whips, Tobacco and Cigars of all kinds from GRAVELY down.

Dec. 23, 1859.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 21st day of November, A. D., 1859, before the Judges of the said Court—

On motion of Job Mann, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Henry Steckman, late of Monroe Township, dec'd, to wit:

John Steckman, residing in Fulton County, Pa., Sarah, intermarried with John Mortimore, Philip Steckman, Jacob Steckman, Valentine Steckman, Peter Steckman, Henry Steckman, residing in Rush County, Indiana, Andrew Steckman, Elizabeth, intermarried with David Morris, Frederick Steckman and James Steckman, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the second Monday (13th day) of February, next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuat on which has been valued and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation, issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 30th day of November, A. D., 1859.

SAMUEL H. TATE,
ATTEST: Clerk.
WM. S. FLUCK, *Sheriff.*
Dec. 30, 1859.

G. R. OSTER. SAMUEL CARN.

OSTER & CARN,

CHEAP SIDE, BEDFORD, PA.

WE have just received a
CHOICE SELECTION
of new and CHEAP fall and
Winter Goods,
purchased with special reference to the interest of our customers and the public generally. We tender our grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us, in the past, and can only assure our patrons that it shall be our aim to merit their continued patronage.

Our stock shall be always large, and suited to the wants of the community, and ever of

THE BEST TO BE HAD IN MARKET.

We invite an examintaion of our stock and prices, and we hazard nothing in saying that it will be to the interest of the public to give us a call.

TERMS as heretofore; prompt settlement required by cash or note every January.

Oct. 14, 1859.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.

ON and after Monday November 14th, the PASSENGER TRAIN between HOPEWELL AND HUNTINGDON, will leave, and arrive as follows:—

Leave HUNTINGDON for HOPEWELL, at 7.40, A. M.,
Leave HOPEWELL for HUNTINGDON, at 10 20, "

Connecting with MAIL TRAIN EAST on PENNA R. R. at 1.10 P. M., and arriving in PHILADELPHIA at 10. 25 P. M. The Train from HUNTINGDON at 7·40 A. M., connects with EXPRESS TRAIN WEST on Penna R. R.

J. J. LAWRENCE, *Supt.*

Huntingdon, Nov. 18, 1859.

Last Notice.

THE store books of Jacob Reed, and those of Reed & Minnick are getting old, and must now be closed. The subscriber is anxious to save all parties the expense of legal proceedings, and therefore calls upon all indebted or having accounts unsettled, to call at once and settle up. Suits will cersainly be instituted against all neglecting this notice after the 1st of February next.

JACOB REED.

Dec. 2, 1859.

LUMBER.

HAVING now on hand a large supply and fifty-thousand feet more to arrive, we shall be prepared to furnish builders with white and yellow pine boards, oak and pine scantling, also shingles, roofing and Plastering Laths, in any quantity upon the best terms. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Dec. 23, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned will apply at next Term of the Orphans' Court, for a discharge from his office of Administrator of George Evans, late of Monroe Township, dec'd. JONATHAN HORTON,

Dec. 30, 1859. Adm'r.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED

BLOOD SEARCHER,

A STANDARD MEDICINE

For the speedy, radical, and effectual cure of ALL DISEASES arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This medicine has wrought the most miraculous cures in desperate cases of

Scrofula,	Cancerous formations,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas, Boils,
Pimples on the face,	Sore Eyes,
Old, Stubborn Ulcers,	Scald Head.
Tetter affections,	Rheumatic Disorders,
Dyspepsia,	Costiveness,
Jaundice,	Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,	General Debility,
Liver Complaint,	Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,	Foul Stomach,

Female Complaints, and all Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the Blood.

The above is a portrait of David McCreary, of Napier township, who, on the 31st day of August, 1858, made affidavit before Justice Gorley that he was treated for the cure of Cancer by three physicians of Bedford County, and by Dr. Newton of the Eclectic College in Cincinnati, for a period of nearly eight months, notwithstanding which, his *lip, nose, and a portion of his left cheek were entirely eaten away!* He had given up all hope, when he heard of the "Blood Searcher," and was induced to try it. Four bottles cured him, and although sadly disfigured, there is no question but what this invaluable medicine saved his life. The full particulars of this remarkable case may be seen in a circular, which can be had of any of the Agents.

We also refer to the case of Nancy Blakney, of Elderton, Armstrong county, Pa., cured of Scrofula after being unable to get out of bed for three years.

To the case of a lady in Ansonville, Clearfield county, who was also afflicted with Scrofula in its worst form.

To the case of George Meisel, residing in Carrolltown, Cambria county, Pa., who was so badly afflicted with Cancer that it eat his entire nose off, and his case was worse, if possible, than McCreary's.

The particulars of these cases—every one of which was cured by the use of the Blood Searcher—may also be found in a circular to be had of any of the Agents.

R. M. LEMON, Proprietor.

Laboratory for the manufacture and sale, near Penna. Railroad Depot, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; John G. Schell, Pleasantville; L. N. Fyan, West End P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollors Mills; N. Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill; A.C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Ritchey & Ramsey, Bloody Run; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; Wm. J. Galbraith, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; all of Bedford County.

Dec. 16, 1859.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,)

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, and English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs. Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnais, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil. Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous. Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened a large supply of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
our stock will be found very full and complete, including many kinds of goods that are entirely new—the assortment we now offer is superior in extent, variety, and cheapness—and all who favor us with a call may depend upon being suited in price and quality—we respectfully invite our friends and customers to learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

All kinds of Country Produce taken for goods. A credit will be extended to *prompt paying* buyers—and also to customers who will *cheerfully* settle their accounts every January by cash or note. These terms will be strictly adhered to.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Nov. 4, 1859.

WE sell domestics so low that our patrons are carrying them away by the whole piece. A few more left at the CHEAP store of

OSTER & CARN.

Dec. 9, 1859.

JUST received a second supply of those Neat, Durable Ladies Heeled Lace Boots, at only $1.25 and $1.50 a pair at

OSTER & CARN'S.

Dec. 9. 1859.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. John Lyon,
T. Lyttleton Lyon, A. M., } **Principals.**

THE Winter session of this Institution, will open on Friday the 2d December, 1859. It is desirable that all students should enter at the commencement of the Quarter, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.

It is the design of the Principals to make this Academy in all respects a first class Institution for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community. A strict discipline will be enforced.

A few boys (the number is limited to ten) will be received into the family of the Principals as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location of such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting the springs, will be near their children during the summer season.

TERMS: $209 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, lights and tuition in all the branches.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS PER QUARTER: $6, English branches, $7,50 Classical do. &c.

Dec. 2, 1859.

Lyon City College

CHEAPEST! BEST!! LARGEST!!!

$35.00

PAYS for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book-Keeping, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.

Board 8 weeks $20, Stationery $35, entire expenses $62

Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the Books of any Business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000.

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1859, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Onio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Circulars, Specimens and Embelished View of the College, inclose five letter stamps to

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Jan. 6, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned as Executors of Echart Horn, late of Juniata Township, dec'd, will on Friday the 17th day of February 1860, expose to public sale on the premises.

One tract of land situate in said township of Juniata, containing about 137 acres, 80 acres of which are cleared, including four acres of meadow, and all in good state of cultivation.

The improvements are a two story log dwelling house, a double log barn, a spring house and other improvements, and also two apple orchards of good fruit, adjoining lands of James Burns, Valentine Wertz, Gideon Hitchew, and others.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms one third of the purchase money on the 1st of April next, when possession will be delivered; one (after payment of debts) to remain in the land for the use of the widow, and the remaining third to be paid in two equal annual payments without interest, the whole to be secured by Judgment Bonds.

DANIEL B. HORN,
JOHN A. BURNS.
Executors.

Jan. 6, 1860.

WM. Y. LEADER'S Law, Real Estate and Collection Office,

(NO. 221, N. 5TH STREET,)
Philadelphia, Pa.

COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the country. Real Estate bought and sold, money procured, and invested on Mortgages and Ground Rents, and all branches of the profession punctually attended to.

REFERENCES.

Hon. James Pollock, Milton, Pa.
Hon. E. Joy Morris, Philada.
Hon. John Thompson, Pottstown, Pa.
J. B. Sansom, Esq., McConnellsburg.
Hon. Wm. Millward, Philada.
Landy & Uhler, "
Dr. R. M. Kirkbridge, Bridesburg, Pa.
Geo. W. Jones, Esq., Philada.

Dec. 2, 1859.–3m.

Rail Road Notice.

THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Bedford Rail Road Company, are notified to pay to the Treasurer, in Bedford, the *sixth instalment* on each share of stock subscribed by them, on or before the 22d day of January, inst. By order of the Board.

JNO. P. REED
Treasurer.

Jan. 6, 1860.

STRAY SHEEP.—Taken up by the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, some time in December last, nine head of Sheep, a piece off the left ear and a slit in the right of each, two of them are black. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JAMES BAREFOOT.

Jan. 6, 1860.

STRAY SHEEP.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in St. Clair Tp., about the first of Dec. last, three bucks, and one ewe—2 with left ear off, slit in right ear—one with right ear off, and slit in left—one with piece off and slit in right ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Jan. 6, 1860.–* HENRY McDONALD.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court to distribute the balance in the hands of Daniel Border, adm'r of George Claar, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in Bedford, on Thursday, the 26th day of January, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., where all interested may attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Auditor.

Dec. 30, 1859.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, living in Cumberland Valley Township, on the estate of Federick Rice, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

FRANCIS A. RICE,
Executor.

Dec. 16, 1859.

OH YES! OH YES!!

A new arrival of Fresh Confectionary, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Violins, a lot of nice eight day and 30 hour Clocks, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

Bedford, Dec. 9, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions, Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c., for sale at this office.

THE CONFESSION

OF John E. Cook, one of the Harper's Ferry Insurgents, for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Dec. 9.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

IT is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.

Agents for Bedford County: B. F. Harry, H. C. Reamer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsy, Bloody Run; John Nycum, Fairview.

Nov. 4, 1859.

OLIVER C. CLARK, SAMUEL M. HALLER.

C. C. CLARK, & CO., FLOUR, FEED, GROCEY, AND Produce Store,

(Centre Street, next door to Lutheran Church,)
CUMBERLAND, Md.

A well selected stock is now open, and offered to families and country dealers, consisting of Family, Extra and Superfine Flour, Corn Meal, Corn and Rye Chop, Shorts, Ship-stuff, and Bran, New Orleans, Porto Rica, Muscavado and refined Sugars, Golden and S. H. Syrups, Molasses, Imperial, Young Hyson, and Black Tea, Java and Rio Coffee of the best quality. All kinds of Spices, Pickels in barrels and jars, Candles, Soap, Mackerel, and Herring, Water, Sugar, Soda, Edinburg, and Ginger Crackers, Peaches, Strawberries, Pine apples and Green corn, put up in can, expressly for family use. A choice lot of LIQUORS, consisting of Wines, Brandies, Rum and Whiskey, selected with care. Tobacco and Segars of various brands, with a variety of other articles usually found in Stores.

Additions to the stock will be frequently made, so as to keep up a general assortment; all dealers are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of grain and country produce bought for cash, or in exchange for goods.

April 8, 1859.–1y.

Commonwealth Insurance Company,

UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.

INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY **FIRE.**

ALSO

Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Directors.

Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, Eli Slifer, James Fox, Geo. Bergner, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Warford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Boas, John H. Berryhill, Wm. F. Packer.

Officers.

SIMON CAMERON, Pres't. BENJ. PARKE, Vice Pres't.
S. S. CARRIER, *Secretary.*
J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Agent,*
Bedford Pa.

Oct. 7, 1859.

WAGONS.

WE have on hand three new two horse Wagons which we will sell cheap in exchange for any kind of grain, or give a reasonable credit thereon.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 7, 1859.

New Jeweiry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

del4 DANIEL BORDER.

HATS AND CAPS!

THE largest assortment in town, of beautiful model and fabric, comprising every pattern, color and quality, CHEAP as like goods are to be had in the United States, at OSTER & CARN'S

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.

Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
74, WALL ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly atended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

W. J. Mullin M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND DENTIST,
SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A.

OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cates entrusted to his care.

He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.

Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to **An Entire Set,**

Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.

TERMS *moderate*, and all operations *warranted*.

April 8, 1859.–tf.

DENTIST.

C. M. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs Washabaug & Bannon would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS,

Thrashing Machines, Ploughs, Apple mills Cooking, ten plate, and coal stoves, sled and Sleigh soles wash kettles, of different sizes, wagonboxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article) oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

PLOUGHS.

Woodcock, Seyley and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS. Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the immergencies of the times, we will SELL LOW FOR CASH, OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

March 4, 1859.–1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman,
PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.

April 25, 1856—tf

HATS AND CAPS,

TO suit the HEADS, tastes and POCKETS of all, at CHEAP SIDE, by OSTER & CARN.

Oct. 21, 1859.

Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Molasses and Syrups, the best in town, for sale at the CHEAP side, by OSTER & CARN'S.

Dec. 9, 1859.

CHEESE—a good article—just received and for sale by A. L. DEFIBAGH.

Bedford Au gust5, 1859.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the Trade, and more especially the Physicians of the country, to two of the most popular remedies now before the public. We refer to

Dr. Chas. M'Lane's Celebrated
Vermifuge and Liver Pills.

We do not recommend them as universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports, viz.:

THE VERMIFUGE,

For expelling Worms from the human system. It has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various Animals subject to Worms.

THE LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &c. In cases of

FEVER AND AGUE,

preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure.

As specifics for the above mentioned diseases, they are Unrivaled, and never known to fail when administered in accordance with the directions.

Their unprecedented popularity has induced the proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

to dispose of their Drug business, in which they have been successfully engaged for the last Twenty Years, and they will now give their undivided time and attention to their manufacture. And being determined that Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills shall continue to occupy the high position they now hold among the great remedies of the day, they will continue to spare neither time nor expense in procuring the Best and Purest material, and compound them in the most thorough manner. Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS. Pittsburgh, Pa

P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and *take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.* To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.

May 27, 1859.–zz.

A CARD.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG, Pa.
Faculty.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stephens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy, &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar, &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.
Mrs. E. V. Osborne, Preceptress, Teacher of Music, French, Botany &c.
Miss Mary Williams, Teacher of Composition, &c.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	1 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50
Ornamental	
Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1,75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institution in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—The spring term commences April 5, 1859.

For particulars, address the peincipal.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.

Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 29, 1859.

JOHN ALSIP'S CHEAP CASH AND PRODUCE STORE

Opposite the "Washington Hotel," Bedford, Pennsylvania.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, **Groceries of all Kinds and Quality,** *QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,* AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, AND WHICH HE WILL SELL *"Cheaper than the Cheapest."*

June 24, 1859.

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.

The map will show the location of all the citizens, and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.

Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.

EDWD. L. WALKER.

P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.

July 1, 1859.

FRESH PINE OIL for sale at OSTER & CARN'S.

Dec 3, 1859.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON & CO., Philad'a, Pa.,
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Visionl Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dul, Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration. Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

☞DO YOU WANT SOMETHING TO STRENGTHEN YOU?
DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE?
DO YOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR COFSTITUTION?
DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL?
DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF YOUR NERVOUSNESS?
DO YOU WANT ENERGY?
DO YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL?
DO YOU WANT A BRISK AND VIGOROUS FEELING?

If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and store keepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.

May 27, 1859.–zz.

PERMANENT OFFICE.

Complying with the urgent request of hundreds of their patients,

Drs. C. M. Fitch and J. W. Sykes

HAVE CONCLUDED TO REMAIN
PERMANENTLY IN PITTSBURGH,
And may be consulted at their office,
NO. 190 PENN STREET.
Opposite St. Clair Hotel PITTSBURGH.

AND may be consulted daily, (except Sundays,) for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all other CHRONIC COMPLAINTS complicated with or causing pulmonary disease, including Catarrh, Heart Disease, Affection of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Female Complaints, etc.

Drs. FITCH & SYKES would state that their treatment of consumption is based upon the fact that the disease exists in the blood and system at large, both before and during its development in the lungs, and they therefore employ Mechanical, Hygienic and Medicinal remedies to purify the blood and strengthen the system. With these they use MEDICAL INHALATIONS, which they value highly, but only as Palliatives, (having no curative effect when used alone,) and invalids are earnestly cautioned against wasting the precious time of curability upon any treatment based upon the plausible, but false idea that the "seat of disease can be reached in a direct manner by Inhalation." For as before stated, the seat of the disease is in the blood and its effects only in the lungs.

☞No charge for consultation.

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter.

March 18, 1859.–1y

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 1, 1859.–zz

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

AT J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO'S. STORE, BEDFORD, PA. Having just received the largest and cheapest stock of goods ever brought to Bedford, we are determined to sell out cheap and fast in proportion. We have LADIES" DRESS GOODS, of all descriptions, GLOVES, HOSIERY. FLANNELS. MEN AND BOYS WEAR, CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, Muslins Shirts and Drawers, Coats, Pants and VESTS, CARPETS, Single and Double, Cotton chain, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, SPICES, TOBACCO, and every thing usually kept in a country store, which we will sell cheap for cash, or produce, and to punctual six month customers. Thankful for past favors, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

Oct. 21, 1859.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP. JOHN J. SCHELL.

REED, RUPP & SCHELL,

Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange.
Bedford, Pa.

DRAFTS bought and sold, Collections made, and money promptly remitted.

Deposites solicited.

References: Hon. Job Mann, Bedford, Pa.
John Mower, Esq. " "
John Cessna, Esq. " "
Ross Forward, Somerset, "
Bunn Raguel & Co., Phila., "
Jno. Watt & Co. Pittsburg, "
J. W. Curley & Co., Balt., Md.

June 10, 1859.

HOPEWELL HOUSE.

HOPEWELL BEDFORD COUNTY, PENN'A
JOHN B. CASTNER,
Proprietor.

May 6, 1859.–1y.

JAYNE'S Wrights, Bennett's and Dyott's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞Boarders will be taken by the day, week month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

MRS. S. E. POTTS, has just returned from the eastern cities, with one of the largest, cheapest and best assortments of

Ladies' Goods

ever brought to Bedford. Her stock consists in part of

Figured poplins, plain poplins, figured merinoes, plain merinoes, figured cashmeres, plain cashmeres, cashmere plaids, flanels, opera flanels, bard sacks, small figured, all wool delaines, and everything new and cheap for ladies and childrens wear.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

Broche long shawls, do. square shawls, black thibet square shawls, black thibet long shawls, &c., &c.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

Gauntlet, taffeta, silk plush lined, lisle thread, french beaver, cloth, kid finished, &c., &c. Also

FALL AND WINTER

dry goods, notions, etc. etc.

Call and see her stock and examine for yourselves.

Nov. 4, 1859.

Special Notice.

FOR FALL AND WINTER, 1859
J. REED & CO.

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

which they are determined to sell low for Cash or to prompt customers. They enumerate in part.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, and Men's wear generally in great variety.

Dress Silks, Printed Merinoes, Saxony Plaids Muslin de laines, at exceedingly low figures.

SHAWLS of the newest and most elegant styles.

HOSIERY and GLOVES in great variety.

Domestic Goods, Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings, Canton Flannels, Blankets, Linseys, Tickings, &c. &c., an extensive assortment

Carpets, Rugs, Mats, &c. &c.,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

Hardware and Cutlery—Queensware and Glassware

Choice Family Groceries, a large stock.

☞They wish it distinctly understood that these goods will be sold *exceedingly cheap for Cash or Produce.*

Oct. 7, 1859.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

CASH

will be paid for any quantity of Rye and Cloverseed, upon delivery by

A. B. CRAMER & CO

Oct. 4. 1859

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST received a large assortment of D. R. King & Co's premium Philadelphia made, Ladies, Misses and Childrens fine Kid, Morocco and Goat Lace Boots and shoes, with and without heels, to which we call the especial attention of the Ladies.

Oct. 21, 1859. OSTER & CARN.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this office.

April 8, 1859.

1,000 Bushels of Rye wanted, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co. Store, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash or merchandize.

Sept. 16, 1859.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be accquired by using the "Balm of a thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.

March 6, 1857.

CANDLES, adamantine and tallow—a superior article—just received, and for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

Bedford August 5, 1859.

CASH BUYERS can do best, at OSTER & CARN'S CHEAP store! handsome sugars, at 8, 9, and 10 cts, per pound, molasses and syrups, at 10, 12, 14 and 18 cts. per quart.

Oct. 28, 1859.–2m.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or nigh at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.

August 6, 1858

WHERE'S GEORGE MUNDAY? HE would surely go hatless no longer if he saw those beautiful soft Ledger hats for only $1.50, at

Oct. 21, 1859. OSTER & CARN'S.

PURE WHITE LEAD, Flaxseed oil and Spirits Turpentine at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.